BOMBAY COURIER.

VOL. XXVIII.] SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1818. [NUMBER 1370.

IT has been resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorised to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notification of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the COMPANY, or others to whom such Orders and Regulations have a reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER, 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

IS HEREBY GIVEN,

...e MONTHLY GENE-...ALE of the WOOLLENS, ...and OTHER STORES, will ...e on Tuesday the 1st of De... and continue for one week.

The Sale each day will commence at ...oon.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

R. T. GOODWIN,
T. G. GARDINER,
Committee General Sales.

BOMBAY,
General Sale Room,
...th November 1818.

જાહેર ખબર થાએ
એવીજે ૨૨ઉકારી બનાત તથા ધા
તથા બીજી જંનશાની ઉર મહીના
વકરી મંગાખ વારને દંને તારીખ
૧ દીજેમબરના દાડે થશે ને તે વકરી
એક ઉકતા થુદી જારી રેહેશે ને દર
દીન વકરી બપોરે ચાલુ થાશે—તારીખ
૨૫ નવેમબર શંને ૧૮૧૮ ઈંગારેજી ૫
R. T. GOODWIN,
War. Keep. & Com. Acct.

શ્રી
ખાશીર ખેઘર છેષે
ખેલીજેષ્ર પ્રગીઘમંત પધાજી
વઈતર જીજ્ઞ યાચી ઘર મણી
ન્યાચીપીપ્રજીમંગજ્ઞપ્રગીતાગ.ખે ૧
મજે જીજેંઘ ગીછે ઈજ્ઞતીપીપ્રગીજેંપ્ર
ઘગપડાપ્રજેંતેચાજીપ્રઈજ્ઞ
પીકી ઘરપીપજ્ઞેંજ્ઞપ્રજ્ઞગી છે
ત્રમઈર તાગીખે ૨૬ મજે ૧
પેંઘર જ્ઞં ૧૮૧૮ ઈંગપી

R. T. GOODWIN,
War. Keep. & Com. Act.

A CARD.

THERE not being sufficient time to complete the intended repairs to SAINT THOMAS'S CHURCH before Christmas, as advertised on the 11th and 14th Instant, the Trustees have agreed to postpone the same until the beginning of January next. Any person or persons willing to contract for the work, are requested to send their proposals to Mr. VASSY, at the vestry, from whom the particulars may be known.

By Order of the Trustees of St. Thomas's Church.

C. R. VASSY,
Vestry Clerk.

BOMBAY,
27th November 1818.

PUBLIC AUCTION,

On TUESDAY next, 1st December,

AT

Captain Mailliet's House,

THE REMAINDER OF THE CARGO OF THE *FRENCH SHIP*

SOPHIE,

Composed of the following articles.

French Claret in Casks of 12 Bottles
Cognac Brandy. ..... do.
Preserved Fruits. .... do.
Pickles. ..... do.
Olives & Capers. .... do.
Empty Bottles.
Glass-Ware.
Perfumery.
Looking Glasses.
Satin & Taffetas.
Silk Shawls.
Clocks.
&c. &c. &c:

The public auction will be opened at ten o'clock in the morning, and every lot paid for in ready money.

Captain Mailliet respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen who took Tickets in the Lottery for the elegant MUSICAL CLOCK, that, few tickets remaining to be disposed of, the lottery will be drawn at his house on the 7th December next, at twelve o'clock. Should there be any tickets unpaid for on the morning of drawing, the person to whom the number may have belonged will be excluded the benefit of the chance, and the ticket sold again before the drawing.

Bombay 28th November 1818.

JOHN YEATES,

LATE PARTNER WITH

Barter and Co.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he intends to open a concern in the same Business as B. & Co. as early as possible, of which further notice will be given. For this purpose he has engaged the premises now occupied by Mr. TOMKINS, in Apollo Street opposite the Admiralty House, and in the intermediate time, all orders will meet with due attention at the Godown, the corner of Dady's buildings.

J. Y. begs to inform his friends at the outstations, that any orders they may favor him with, will be executed with articles of the best description and upon the most moderate terms.

Bombay, 20th November 18 8.

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION hath been made to the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, that letters of Administration with the Will annexed, of the Estate and Effects of Major JAMES LIGHTON, late of the Hon'ble East India Company's Corps of Artillery on this Establishment, deceased, may be granted to Messrs. HENRY WOOLER and FRANCIS LUGRIN of Bombay, Wine Merchants and Shopkeepers, as Bond Creditors on the estate of the said deceased.

Bombay November 21st 18 8.

A CARD.

BOMBAY
NEW ESTABLISHMENT
FOR THE
EDUCATION OF
Young Ladies.

IT having been suggested that an Establishment opened upon an œconomical plan in Bombay, would undoubtedly meet with success; Mrs. HUNT in consequence submits the following, most respectfully, to the notice and consideration of PARENTS and GUARDIANS of CHILDREN.

Her present dwelling will accommodate TWENTY YOUNG LADIES; and the plan of Education will be conducted on the same principles as Schools of the first consequence in England; which Mrs. HUNT will perform, without the aid of Masters, on the undermentioned terms, viz.

Board, English Language grammatically, Writing and Arithmetic, Plain Needle Work, and Embroidery in Silks, in Landscape, Fruits and Flowers,—Rs. 25 per Mensem, which includes (Medical Attendance excepted) every charge of the Seminary.

PER MENSEM.

Lessons on the Forté Piano, to Boarders, ... 20
Ditto in Drawing, ... 10
Ditto in Dancing, ... 10

Bombay, 7th November 1818

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the ESTATE and PLANTATION in the Island of Sumatra, near Bencoolen, called Bantongon, whereof the late WALTER EWER was seized and possessed at the time of his decease, and which was devised by him to his Sons JOHN and WALTER EWER, subject to the payment of his just Debts and of certain Annuities, will be sold at Calcutta on the Twenty-third day of March, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Nineteen, to the highest bidder, at Auction by Messieurs GOULD and CAMPBELL, where a Copy of the said Will may be seen; together with the Copies of the Title Deeds of the said Estate and the Conditions of Sale.

The Title Deeds and a Copy of the said Will; together with Conditions of Sale, may be also seen at the Office of the Hon'ble Company's Attorney, at Calcutta; also Copies of these Documents may be seen at the Hon'ble Company's Attornies' Offices, at Madras and Bombay.

The Plantation is situated on the Babattang Stream, with the Village of Bantongon at its entrance from which it derives its name, and is distant about ten miles from the Settlement of Fort Marlborough. The extent of the Estate is very considerable, but the deep ravines and impenetrable jungles which form a great part of it, and the uncertainty of its boundary on the North East towards the Hills preclude the possibility of furnishing at present an accurate statement of the quantity of land it contains. The cultivated part of it however may be estimated at 24 acres. The Ground according to the Title Deeds is bounded on the West, by the road leading to the Hon'ble Company's Plantation, on the South towards Sillibar by the Village of Bantongon, and on the East by the Rivulet of Babattang, and on the North East towards the Hills, the boundary is uncertain and undefined.

It appears from the latest accounts received at Calcutta, that a very considerable number of the Nutmeg Trees which have been transplanted, are in a thriving state, that about two thousand Nutmeg plants will be fit for transplanting in about a year, and that all the Clove Trees of which there is a considerable number, are in a very flourishing condition, and it is believed that the Plantation is capable of being rendered very productive and valuable.

The particulars respecting the extent and nature of the said Estate and Plantation, may however be more fully learnt by an application to the Government at Bencoolen.

The purchase money will, for the satisfaction of Purchasers, be deposited in the Treasury of the United Company of Merchants of England, trading to the East Indies, at Calcutta, to whom the Estate of the said Walter Ewer is largely indebted under a decree of the Supreme Court of Judicature, at Fort William in Bengal, and is to be paid immediately upon the execution of the Deeds by the said John and Walter Ewer, the elder and younger Sons and Devisees of the said Testator, and whatever claim or interest the said United Company may have to the above mentioned Estate and Plantation, or to any part of it, they will duly give a release for, if required, to the Purchaser.—Dated the 23d day of September 1818.

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION has been made to the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, that letters of Administration of all and singular the goods, chattels, rights and credits of Captain HENRY B. CORKER, late in the Military Service of the Hon'ble the East India Company on this Establishment, deceased, may be granted to the Registrar for the time being (Mr. RICHARD WOODHOUSE.)

Bombay, 20th November 1818.

ADVERTISEMENT.

LETTERS of Administration of all and singular the Goods, Chattels, Rights and Credits, of CAPTAIN MICHAEL HARDCASTLE, late in the Military Service of the Hon'ble East India Company, on this Establishment, deceased, having been granted by the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, to the Registrar for the time being of the said Court (MR. RICHARD WOODHOUSE), all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.

Bombay, 20th November 1818.

Freight
FOR THE COAST & BENGAL.

THE SHIP

UNION
CAPTAIN SKITTER

WILL sail about the 11th of next Month.

For Freight or Passage apply to the Commander at the Office of NASSERVANJEE CAWASJEE PETTY in Meadows Street.

Bombay 28th November 1818.

Ferrar & Eduljee
WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

On MONDAY next the 30th instant,

SOME articles of Furniture, A strong serviceable Buggy; Some handsome Prints, framed and glazed; A few Dozens of Fine Old Madeira; The remains of a consignment of Gardenseed, & A few New Books; to close a Concern.

At 12 o'Clock will be sold a large single pole Tent, with inner and outer walls lined with Chintz; a Gold Hunting Watch &c. &c. &c.

Bombay 28th November 1818.

PARRY & CO.
Architects, Coach Builders, and Vehicles of all Descriptions.

BEG leave respectfully to acquaint their friends in particular and the public in general that in consequence of the increase of business and the want of space in the premises they lately occupied, they have removed their establishment to the new House above Baboolla Tank near *Palm mount House*, where from the extensive accomodations they possess, they flatter themselves they are able to execute the several Branches of their business in a far superior style to any thing yet done in Bombay; and, where it may be possible, at reduced charges; and they hope for a continuance of the liberal Patronage with which they have been hitherto favoured.

Orders and communications will be received at their late Premises by Mr. Tomkins.

Bombay 28th November 1818.

ADVERTISEMENT.

MAJOR JAMES CLOTWORTHY McCLINTOCK, in charge of the 1st Battalion 6th Regiment N. I., having realized into cash, the effects of the late Capt. H. B. CORKER of the same Corps, has, after payment of Regimental debts, funeral expenses, and servants' wages—remitted the balance, amounting to Rupees three hundred and eighty eight three quarters and fifty six reas (388-3-56) to the Sub Treasurer at Bombay.

Baroda, 13th October 1818.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 19TH NOVEMBER 1818.

By the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,

THE following promotions are ordered to take place.

Second Regiment Light Cavalry.

Captain Lieut. G. T. Gordon to be Captain of a Troop, Lieut. and Brevet Captain J. W. Edgington to be Captain Lieut. and Cornet and Lieut. H. Jameson to be Lieut., vice Dutton deceased,—Date of Rank, 3d April 1818.

Lieut. T. Carmichael of the 2d Battalion 14th Regiment on the Madras Establishment, having produced the prescribed Medical Certificate of the necessity of his proceeding to Europe for the recovery of his health, is allowed a furlough on that account for a period of three years from the date of his embarkation.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 23D NOVEMBER 1818.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the appointment made by Brigadier General Smith C. B., commanding the Poona Division of the Army, of Lieut. Colonel Cosby of 8th Light Cavalry to the command of the Cavalry Brigade from the 13th instant.

The Governor in Council is also pleased to confirm the appointment made by Brigadier General Smith C. B., on the 4th instant, of Serjeant Hodges of His Majesty's 65th Regiment to act as Sub Conductor in the Commissariate department.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. FARISH,
Sec. to Govt.

CORRESPONDENTS.

We received some tributary verses which we meant to appear in our columns, but the carelessness of an assistant has lost, or the force of the land wind has carried away, the copy.

THE COURIER,

NOVEMBER 28, 1818.

There has been no arrival from Europe since our last, and altho' we have used our best exertions to provide the usual quantity of weekly food, we have to regret its general insipidity.

A ship arrived in the Hooghly on the 1st November, which left England the 1st July; if no accident have happened to the Jemima, many days cannot elapse before she makes her appearance here. For the safety of the Castle Forbes, it is impossible not to feel some little anxiety, she left England on the 18th May in company with the Lady Lushington, and there has been no subsequent certain intelligence respecting her.

The brig Johnny which arrived here from Penang yesterday, saw the Surat Castle from this port off Point de Galle.

The Edward, for Newcastle, is to sail on Wednesday next, and Messrs. Shotton Malcolm and Co. will receive letters for her until 5 o'clock on Tuesday evening.

The Hannah, Captain Heathorn, for London will sail on the 5th or 6th of next month, and letters to be forwarded by her will be received until noon of the 5th at the office of Hormarjee Bomanjee.

The Timandra will be ready to sail for England about to-morrow se'nnight, and Messrs. Forbes and Co. will receive letters to be sent by her. The Batavia for London will sail about the 20th December.

The accounts from Calcutta and Madras partake of the general scarcity of interesting intelligence. From Ceylon the news is most favorable, we have extracted the latest information from that quarter.

We are informed that H. E. the Commander in chief, with Lady Nightingall and suite are to leave Poona to day for the presidency, where they are expected to arrive early in next week.

On Tuesday, the Honorable the Recorder and Lady Anstruther, embarked on board the H. C. cruizer Chacer for Surat. We understand that Sir A. and Lady Anstruther will return to Bombay about the 1st of January.

We are happy to learn that the popular comedy of the ROAD to RUIN has been finally cast for representation, and we believe that the day fixed on for the opening of the new theatre is Wednesday the 30th of next month.

A letter from Nagpour states "that a body of the enemy, consisting of 600 Arabs and some Hindoostanees, moved down from the Deo-Pahr Hills in confident expectation of possessing themselves of Deo-ghur, a strong fortress formerly the capital of Gondwana.

"The enemy had been encouraged to the attempt by the disaffected garrison of the fort, who being detected by us, had previously to the enemy advancing, been displaced by a party from Capt. Pedler's field detachment. The result was as may be supposed, and reflects the highest credit on the judicious arrangement and gallantry of Capt. Pedler and his detachment, who surprized and effectually dispersed the whole body, following them up to the hills and capturing every part of their baggage,; unfortunately from the nature of the country, inaccessible to cavalry, but few of the Arabs were killed."

It must be gratifying to our settlement and army to find when their gallant brethern in arms of the other presidencies are deservedly reaping laurels in that part of the world, there is with them so distinguished an officer as Capt. Pedler to uphold the high credit of this army.

ARRIVALS.—Capt. J. Morison, Sub-assist. Commissary M. E.
Lieut E. H. Willock, Horse Artillery.
Lieut. H. Stedman, 2d Bat. 17th Regt. M. N. I.
Capt. E. M. Wood, 2d Bat. 7th Regt. N. I.
DEPARTURES.—Capt. Chas. Payne, 2d Bat. 8th Rt.
Lieut. and Adjt. J. Lighton, 1st Bat. 7th Regt.
Capt. Farquharson, 4st Bat. 11th Regt.
Lieut. Col. Harris,
Lieut. Col. Stewart, 3d Regt.
Ensign James Forbes, 2d Regt.
Lieut. W. Mixon, Adjt 2d Bat.
Capt. R. W. Gillum, 11th Regt.
Ensign J. M. Maclean, H. M. 89th Regt.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—25th Nov. H. M. Ship Eden, Francis E. Loch Esq. Capt. from Trincomalie, the 4th Nov. Cochin 16th and Goa 22d Nov.

26, Ship Union Capt. H. Skelton, from Bengal the 11th Oct. Allepey 13th Cochin 15th

Do. Brig Johnny Capt. R. Ballard from Penang the 14th Sept. and Point de Galle 6th Nov.

Passengers per Johnny.

Capt. Harwood and Mr. Bridon.

DEPARTURES.—23, Nov. Brig Fanny, Capt. J. B. Smith to the Isle of France.

25, Ship Harriett Capt. E. Studd, to Calcutta.

Passengers per Harriett.

Mrs. Russel and Mr. Johnson.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.—Nov. 11th, Ship Frances Charlotte, Capt. John Field, from Calcutta 23d October.

DEPARTURE.—Nov. 4th, Schooner Swallow, Captain S. Haurrant, for Ennore.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—Oct. 31st Amer. ship Cririe, J. B. Haley, from New York. 29th May.

Arab ship Shaw Allum, J. Cheiver, from Muscat, 27th August.

Nov. 1. Grab Ship Lord Cesar, Nacoda, from Bombay, 11th September.

Arab ship, Salamutty Sevoy, Nacoda, ditto, 16th ditto.

Ship Alfred, M. McKenzie, from Chittagong, 21st Oct.

Ship Triumph, F. H. Bean, from Isle of France, 21st Sept. and Madras———

Ship Resource, N. L. Jordon, from China, 6th June.

2, Ship Shaw Allum, J. J. Denham, from Isle of France, 13th Sept.

3, Ship Eclipse, J. Cogill, from Portsmouth, 1st July.

Arab ship Abassy, Nocoda, from Muscat, 13th Sept.

PASSENGER.
PER FRENCH SHIP LA CAROLINE.

The Right Reverend Jacob Leonard Macsulla, Lord Bishop of the Diocese, in the Chinese Empire.

DEPARTURES.—Nov. 2, Ship Boyne, B. Fergusson, for Columbo.

Ship Mary Ann, J. Webster, ditto.

Ship Jessy, A. Landale, for Bombay.

3, Ship Hugh Crawford, W. Athol, for Greenock.

Grab Ship Mustapha, J. A. Hurst, for Persian Gulph.

Ship Margaret, G. Georgeson, for Cape of Good Hope.

NAUTICAL NOTICES.

Floating Light.—A second Floating Light Vessel, called the PLANET, has been moored on the tail of the Gasper Sand, in 4½ fathoms low water, and in Lat. 21° 26′ N. and Lon. 88° 19′ E. the bearings and distance of the Buoys in sight therefrom, are as under:

Lower Buoy of the Gasper...N. ½ E. 1 mile.
Spit Buoy of the Reef.....S. 4 miles.
Lower Buoy of Thornhill's Channel,...N.W. by N. 4½ miles.
Reef Head Buoy,.....N. W. by W. 4½ miles.
Reef Head Breakers, from.....N. W. by N. to W. by S. 4½ miles.

COLOMBO.

ARRIVALS.—October 21st. Ship Forbes, James Ford, Master, from Calcutta

Ditto, Ship Lady Nugent, R. Swanston Master from Calcutta,

SAILED.—21st October Ship Duchess of Argyle, S. Cathre, Master for Calcutta having on board a Detachment of the Bengal Artillery.

BOMBAY.

DEATHS]—At Surat on the 17th Nov. after a short illness which he bore with Christian resignation, David Lamb Esq. M. D. Assistant Surgeon of the 2d Bat. 3d Regt. A young man whose eminent professional abilities and amiable disposition endeared him to all those who shared his acquaintance, and whose premature death will be long and severely felt by his Brother Officers and numerous friends to whom his worth was known.

On the 20th November, Mr. Richard [illegible] Perriman, Clerk in the Treasury Department.

On the 21st Nov. Lieut. Thomas Arrow, H[illegible] 67th Regiment.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.]—At Nellore, on the 1st November, the Lady of the Captain Turner, of a Son.

On the 4th Nov. at Chittoor, Mrs. Harper, of a Daughter.

On the 8th Nov. the Lady of John Dent, Esq. C. S. of a Daughter.

At the Presidency on the 7th Nov. the Lady of Lieutenant Cecil, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.]—In Lieutenant Colonel Ludlow's Camp, at Soonarah, Lieutenant Fireworker T. G. Noble, of the Madras Artillery.

At the Presidency, on the 12th Nov. Eliza Georgiana, the Lady of Henry Robert Oakes, Esq. of the H. C. C. S.

CALCUTTA.

BIRTHS.—On the 8th Oct. the Lady of Thomas Barlow, Esq. of a son.

On the 22d Oct. the Lady of O. L. Bie, Esq. Judge and Magistrate of the Native Court of Serampore, of a son.

At Agra, on the 6th Oct. the wife of, Mr. Conductor H. Hyde, of a daughter.

At Mullve, (Tirhoot) on the 21st O[illegible] of Major C. P. Hay, Commanding th[illegible] Light Infantry Bat. of a son.

At Sylhet, on the 30th of Sept. t[illegible] Curtis, Esq. of the civil service, o[illegible]

MARRIAGES.—On the 24th Oct. [illegible] Esq. of the civil service, to Miss Em[illegible]

On the 1st Oct. Mr. G. Michael, to [illegible] De Silva.

DEATHS.—On the 28th Oct. Mr. W. H. Bri[illegible] of Jessore, aged 42 years.

On the 29th Oct. Captain Robert Bowden, late Commander of the Ship Caledonia, of Glasgow.

Same day, Mrs. M. Caitano.

At Chinsurah, on the same day, Dr. J. Plusker, aged 76 years.

At Dinapore, on the 18th Oct. Captain Peter Young of the 12th Native Infantry.

At Mirzapore, on the 19th Oct. Lieut. Col. Bartlett Hugh Kelly, of the 27th Native Infantry. A zealous soldier and an honest man, a dutiful son and faithful friend.

Ceylon Intelligence.

COLOMBO.

OCTOBER 24, 1818.

Yesterday Colonel Young, Commanding the Royal Artillery, and Commandant of Colombo, left this Garrison under a Salute of 11 Guns, on his way to Point de Galle—there to embark on his Majesty's Ship Towey for England.

The Colonel bears with him the best wishes of the Society of this Settlement for his safe and prosperous voyage home, and a happy meeting with all his Friends and Relations.

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In the mean time every thing else bears so promising an aspect, that it will be satisfactory to take a cursory view of the situation of affairs in those Provinces which have lately been the scene of Military operations, beginning with the Seven Korles and passing through Matelle & Dombera, across the Mahavilla Ganga into Wallapany and Weyaloowa. The rest of the Kandyan territories is in that profound tranquillity which takes away all interest from description, and which is likely soon to be extended over the whole country.

In our last paper we reported the arrival of Capt. Fraser into the Seven Korles after many fatiguing marches through Nuwera Kalave & the Wanny in search of Pelime Talawe: Disappointed as he has been hitherto, Captain Fraser was still persevering with the utmost assiduity in his endeavours to secure that Rebel; whom there is still reason to believe is concealed in the Seven Korles. The last intelligence that we have received of his lurking place, is from Nellande, where on the 19th Inst. two Caffree Soldiers and 9 or 10 Kandyans gave themselves up with their firelocks to Lieut. Col. Sally: The Caffrees were the two men who were taken prisoners by the Rebels about 3 months ago in Harispattoo and had been compelled to serve under Pelime Talawe; They state that about 15 days before, which would be on the 14th, they took the opportunity of abandoning Pelime Talawe, who was then in a jungle at no great distance from Putlam. They were sure he was there, although they had not themselves lately seen him, for he kept at some distance and never let them know precisely the spot where he was. The probability of this information is strengthened by the fact of some fugitive Rebels having been already taken in the Pultam District by the Collector, one of whom is ascertained to have been a confidential friend of the Pretender, whom he deserted and attached himself to Pelime Talawe.

Lieut. Col. Hook gives the most satisfactory

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 April, 2017

account of the general state of the Seven Korles: the surrender of the Kandeloya Mohattale and his two brothers, he seems to consider as nearly of equal consequence with the capture of Pelime Talawe. They gave themselves up to the mercy of the English Government, and Col. Hook remarks that the Mohattale, inferior only in rank and birth to Pelime Talawe, equal in wealth, and infinitely superior in talents and influence, has by his surrender broke the chain of Rebellion, which had before held the Seven Korles.

In Matelle every thing was perfectly quiet and Lieut. Col. Kelly was on the 19th still at Nellande superintending the arrangements for the settlement of that Province and completing the Posts to be occupied by our troops. On the 16th Lieut. Tulloh returned to Panagame from an expedition into Lewalle Korle, bringing with him the whole Family of Kappitipola which he had taken in a jungle near Narangamme, with the grandmother and intended wife of Pelime Takawe, the widow of Goodanille Nileme and the son of Bonagal Nileme. Kappitipola's family consists of his younger brother, who though only 15 had been one time appointed Dessave of Matelle, his mother, wife and two young sons, with many male and female attendants. Several curious papers were found in Kappitipola's baggage.

On the 16th a party sent out according to the directions of Lieut. Col. Kelly by the Dessave of Matelle, and accompanied by a few armed Moormen returned with Iriagamma, the Rebel Dessave of Oudanoora, and about 20 people of different ranks whom they had captured at a Village on their way to Nuwera Kalava.

The Hanasgedera Mohattale was executed on the 15th, and the good effect of that example appeared in the course of that and the following day by the surrender of 24 stand of serviceable arms.

The whole of Dombera had been for some time occupied by the various detachments of troops, and by Ecknillegodde's numerous armed followers, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Hardy; who left Hanwelle on the 16th and crossed the mountains into Memoury and the Lagalle Korle.

Wallapany and Weyaloowa are the only provinces, where there was expected to be found any remnant of resistance. We are most happy to learn that this expectation has not been realized, or that if a shadow of hostility was still thrown over those rugged mountains, it has long ere this passed away.

In consequence of the favourable reports from Madulla, Lieut. Raymond had been sent there some time ago, and his success in procuring the submission and obtaining the arms of the Inhabitants, has exceeded the most sanguine expectation: 15 Nohattalas and 12 other headmen have surrendered. Among these penitent Rebels is the father of Andeawelle Mohattale: His son who was the most enterprising and determined enemy that opposed us in Walapany had promised immediately to surrender, and the submission of his father is a good pledge for his appearance; many gingals and firelocks have been received, besides bows and arrows which were not regarded as of much consequence: Lieut. Raymond was preparing to march to Wottemoole which is a central position in Walapany. Captain Cleather after composing every thing in the province of Hewahetty round the neighbourhood of Hangeranketty, was induced by the accounts received from Panella to march there for the purpose of ascertaining the disposition of the people, and cooperating with Lieutenant Raymond in the reduction of Walapany. Nothing can be more satisfactory than the letters received from Capt. Cleather dated Panella the 19th Inst. The Panella Mohattale, a young man of great influence, and the Pahalegamma Ratteralle with his two brothers have submitted, and their surrender leaves no donbt in Capt. Cleather's mind of tranquillity being restored to all that part of Walapany: so well satisfied was he that no apprehension was to be felt upon this subject that he intended moving on the next day with 46 men towards Weyaloowa, leaving Lieut Brahan with the remaining 50 of his Detachment at Panella; Captain Cleather's object was to cross the Korunda Oya and Ouna Oya and to join Major MacDonald at Happatagama on the 21st.

Major McDonald, on hearing of the approach of the Detachment of the 86th Regt. under Captain Creagh, had marched from Toopetty on the 11th Inst. and encamped on the heights above Happatagamma in Weyaloowa; a few shots had been fired at his party during the march, but no symptoms of any serious resistance appeared; on the contrary several of the Inhabitant had voluntarily come in and given up their arms; small parties had also been sent out in various directions and none of them had encountered any opposition. Captain Creagh had entered into Weyaloowa a little further to the northward without seeing an Enemy. Mr. Sawers had received letters from Lieuts. Hume and Bradford of H. M. 86th, the former at Akereia and the latter at Godiagamma, reporting the general submission of the whole country of Oyapalata and the Capture of Kaloogalpitya Mohandiram: This Rebel was seized upon the information of a person to whose house he had fled for shelter, and it is very satisfactory to have secured him, for he was the man who chiefly conducted all the night incursions into the valley of Badulla, where so many houses were burnt and so many cruel murders committed.

By the latest reports from Katabowa we learn that the N, E. Wind had set in with heavy rain, which it was to be hoped would put a final termination to the sickness which though often suspended by a change of weather, unfortunately broke out again when the rain was over.

This sketch of the present state of these Provinces in which alone any Military operations are still required, may suffice to shew that although the capture of a few leading Rebels is still wanting to ensure the repose of the country, the struggle is in reality over, and the Rebellion is at an end. In no other district but Weyaloowa is there a shew of hostility, and resistance is there so feeble that we have no doubt our next details will bring us the complete pacification of that last retreat of Insurrection.

Madras Intelligence.

We understand the Lady Castlereagh ha been surveyed and condemned.

From all we can learn, the late Hurricane did not extend either far inland or far to the Southward: the N. E. Gale it appears commenced to the Northward on the evening of the 23d. We have before us a letter from Captain Patrick of the late Ship Success, in which he requests us to state, that he had left Iscapilly Roads more than 12 hours before the Gale began—having weighed anchor from that place early on the morning of the 23d and was at noon that day in Latitude 14d. 21m. 50. N. and Longitude by Chronometer 80d. 44m; out of soundings—that they stood to the South and East all that night, till day-light the following morning—the N. E. Gale having commenced about 6 o'clock P. M. of the 23d.

The Cornwall was sold by Auction on Monday, and we are informed for upwards of Three Thousand Pagodas!

The Ship Barkworth is stated to have been seen from the Lady Castlereagh two days after the Storm—with her lower masts standing, and appearing otherwise in good order.

The Weather at the Presidency has continued extremely pleasant, during the past week—Rain has fallen at intervals, but not in any quantity—and every appearance would lead us to suppose this to be the close of the monsoon, instead of the early part of it.

On Saturday, the 7th of November, the Members of the Madras Literary Society held a Meeting at their Rooms on the Mount Road, the Honorable Sir John Newbolt, President, in the Chair.

The Acting Secretary read to the Meeting a letter from the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, stating that he accepted with pleasure the invitation which he had received to become an Honorary Member of the Society; a letter from Mr. Wilson, the Secretary to the Asiatic Society, signifying the readiness of that Society to maintain a correspondence on matters connected generally with the objects of the respective institutions; a letter from Mr. E. R. Sullivan, accompanying a large and valuable Collection of Books to be deposited in the Library of the Society, and a letter from Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. forwarding a Collection of valuable Catalogues for the use of the Society.

T. H. Baber, Esq.; P. Cleghorn, Esq. & J. Shaw, Esq. were elected Members of the Society.

Dr. Jebb was elected a Member of the Managing Committee in the room of G. Ross, Esq. deceased.

Some rules regarding the Subscription of Members at the out-stations and the admission of strangers at the General Meetings having been submitted to and approved by the meeting and the miscellaneous business of the day having been completed, Mr. Ellis proceeded to deliver to the Meeting the first part of his readings on particular titles of Hindu Law.

Mr. Ellis commenced by describing the general plan of the readings and the sources from which they were to be chiefly derived. He then adverted at some length to the several works which form the body of Hindu Law, specifying the titles of these works and their general nature, and noticing the translations into English of Hindu Law Books which have been made by Mr. Halhed; Sir William Jones, and Mr. Colebrooke.—Mr. Ellis stated his reasons for considering the digest compiled in Bengal and translated by Mr. Colebrooke to be of no authority in this part of India, and cited fourteen cases in which the authorities prevalent in Southern India differ from that digest. Mr. Ellis enumerated the several law authorities in Southern India, observing that the preference should be given either to the Madhaviyam or Vignyaneswariyam, the latter of which has been translated into Tamil by Parur Vadeyar and Chedambala Pundarum, the latter the Head Master of the College of Fort St. George; and he concluded this introductory part of his readings by mentioning the works which ought to be used in compiling a digest for the use of the territories under the Presidency of Madras.

On the termination of this address, the Honorable the President thanked Mr. Ellis, on the part of the meeting at large, for the high gratification they had received from a Communication which, the President observed, was enriched with new and curious information and illustrated by learned research and a profound & intimate acquaintance with oriental literature.

Mr. Ellis then informed the Meeting that he should be prepared to continue his readings on Saturday the 28th of November, which has been fixed for the next Meeting of the Society.

His Majesty's Ship Towey and Trincomalie, were expected to sail from Point de Galle for England, about the 28th ultimo.

[*November*, 12.

We are happy to learn that the *Spasmodic Cholera*, is fast disappearing before the skilful arrangements of the Medical Gentlemen of Madras. We almost hope that our next publication will announce the total suppression of this terrible invader.

[*November*, 10.

The Ship Frances Charlotte, Captain J. Field, with a Cargo of Wheat, from Calcutta, is the only arrival from sea since our last—She was to have sailed yesterday evening for the Cape of Good Hope.

We are sorry to have no further information to communicate respecting the Ships that are still missing, of those which quitted the roads on the morning of the 24th ultimo, except that the Barkworth was seen from the Castlereagh two days after the storm.

Accounts have been received of the arrival at Masulipatam, with the loss of her Main Mast, of the Brig Dotterel, which was reported, some time ago, to have foundered in Covelong roads.

[*November* 14-

ARRIVALS AT THE PRESIDENCY.] Major O'Dell, H. M. 25th L. D.—Lt. and Bt. Captain A. Johnston, 6th Light Cav.—Lieut. J. Wallace, Rifle Corps,—Lieut. D. Maitland, 2d Bat. 19,—Lieut. W. E. Smart, 2d Bat. 9th,—Lt. Fulton, Fort Adjt. Vellore,—Cornet Montgomerie, 7th L. C.—Asst. Surgeon J. Dalgas.

DEPARTURES.] Major C. Hodgson, Commissary of Stores, Bombay.—Capt. Deane, H. M. 53d Regt—Capt T. King, Major of Brigade Bangalore.—Lieutenant D. Maitland, 2d Bat. 19th N. I.

Calcutta Intelligence.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Buy.			Nov. 4, 1818.	Sell.	
Rs.	Ans.			Rs.	Ans.
8	0	Six per Cent. Loan Obligation Disc.		8	12

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT,
THE 25TH SEPTEMBER, 1818.

Mr. C. DAWES, Judge and Magistrate of Purneah.

Mr. E. C. LAWRENCE, Judge and Magistrate of Rajeshahy.

On Monday afternoon Minute Guns to the number of seventy, were fired from the Ramparts of Fort William, in honour of the Memory of Her Royal Highness the Princess Kootluck Sooltaun Begum, Widow of His Royal Highness the Prince Mirza Juhaun Bukht, eldest Son of His late Majesty Shah Allum.

The first division of the Volunteers destined for Ceylon, embarked yesterday, when the ships dropped down the River. The intelligence from Ceylon continues every day more and more favourable; and no doubts are now entertained of the tranquillity of the Island having been re-established. On the arrival of the Volunteers the 20th N. I. now at Ceylon, will embark for Prince of Wales' Island, Bencoolen &c. Rumours are abroad, that another destination having some important political ends in view, awaits the Marine Regiment.

We have nothing to offer to our readers of any importance, in the way of intelligence from cen tra India. The returning tranquillity of the Provinces, so lately the seat of rapine and war, is fortunately taking away the interest we once felt, in accounts from that part of the country; and leaves the Journalist little else to do, tha record his sense of the wisdom and vigour of the policy, whose good fruits appear in the barrenness of his own columns.

[*Asiat. Mir. Nov.* 4, 1818.

A Meeting of the Asiatic Society was held on the 24th instant, at which the Most Noble the Marquis of Hastings presided, but no paper of importance on this occasion was presented for consideration. Mr. J. Marshman and Mr. Frazer were unanimously elected Members.

A letter was read from Monsieur De Sacy, in reply to the notice received by him of hi election as Honorary Member, and presentin s to the Society a Copy of the *Mysteres du Paganisme*, by Mons. de Saine Croix, and of Mr. Ouvaroff's work on the Mysteries of Eleusis, with several pamphlets published at Paris on subjects of Oriental Literature.

Captain Roebuck presented to the Society a Copy of his Edition of the Boorhani Qatiu.

Seven volumes of the Transactions of the Society for the Encouragement of the Arts and Sciences, received from England, were submitted to the Meeting, and also two numbers of the Mines of the East, and an improved Edition of Dr. McCulloch's American Researches, forwarded by Mr. McIntosh.

A letter was read from Mr. DaCruz, presenting, a spear and brass shield, implements of war, used by the Alfoars, or Pagan Inhabitants of the north part of the island of Celebes. Two spears and wooden shields, used by the Savages of Ceram, one of the Molucca islands.

The Superintendent of the Museum reported that the following donations to the Museum had been received since last meeting. Minerals from Serinagur, presented by the Honorable C. M. Ricketts. Images and monumental inscriptions, by Dr. Tytler of Allahabad, and a Plough from Java, by Captain Fiddes.

An index to the first 12 volumes of the Asiatic Researches is about to be published at home.

[*Govt. Gaz.* 29, *Oct.* 1818.

Bajee Rao is said to have passed the Dussarah at Shahpoora, about 30 kos from Ajmere.

The French Bishop of Taxula has arrived on the Caroline. His destination is said to be the Missions in China.

Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles and Lady visited yesterday the Establishment of the Missionaries at Serampore. We are informed Sir Thomas is to return to Bencoolen in all next month.

We extract the following from a letter received four days ago from Camp.

"The rains are at last over and we hav every appearance of an early cold weather this year, in return for the heavy rains that have fallen, and completely spoiled all our tents. We move in a day or two to Todah, a small Hill Fort that will not come into terms. The, Fort of Kurnee gave in a day or two a,go on hearing we were advancing towards it—and should have been there long since but for the Cholera Morbus which has been raging in our Camp,—about 150 Sepoys have died from it out of about 2,000 men,—no Europeans have died, though 6 or 7 have been attacked,—it has left us now, and the men are recovering fast.

Sir David Ochterlony, takes the field in a short time, and Jaudpore is supposed to be the direction of our march."

[*Calcutta Times Oct.* 30, 1818.

It is stated that the Marchioness of Hastings intended to embark for India, about the middle of July, on the Topaze Frigate.

The India Gazette. Nov. 2, 1818.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Calcutta; 28th October, 1818.

Extract from the Proceedings of a European General Court Martial assembled at Hushungabad, by order of Lieutenant-Colonel J. W, Adams, C. B. Commanding the Nagpore Subsidiary Force, under a General Warrant from, and agreeably to General Orders by His Excellency the Most Noble the Commander in

Chief, bearing date the 23d of June, 1818, for the Trial of Captain E. C. Browne of the 22d Regiment Native] Infantry, and all such Prisoners as may be duly brought before the Court.

Hushungabad, Saturday, July 25th, 1818.

President—Lieutenant-Colonel G. Macmorine, 1st Battalion 10th Native Infantry.

Officiating Deputy Judge Advocate—Ensign R. A. McNaghten, 1st Battalion 19th Native Infantry.

Interpreter—Lieutenant E. Fell, 2d Battalion 10 Native Infantry.

Charge---Captain Edward Cave Browne of the 22d Regiment Native Infantry, and lately in Command of a Detachment forming the Guard over Appa Sahib, the Ex-Rajah of Nagpore, placed in arrest by the Command of His Excellency the Most Noble the Commander in Chief, on the following Charge:

For having during the night between the 12th and 13th of May last, suffered the escape of Appa Sahib, the Ex-Rajah of Nagpore, a State Prisoner expressly and particularly committed to his charge; thereby evincing a disregard of the important trust reposed in him, a neglect of just precautions for the security of the Prisoner, and inattention to the proper discipline and order of the Troops under his Command; the whole, or any part of such conduct being a shameful and criminal breach of duty, and disgraceful to the character of a British Officer.

By order of His Excellency the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.

(Signed) JAS. NICOL.
Adjutant general of the Army.

Head-quarters, Gorruckpore, 23d June, 1818.

Sentence and Opinion.—The Court having maturely weighed and considered the whole of the Evidence for and against the Prisoner, together with what he has urged in his defence, and the summing up of the Deputy Judge Advocate, are of opinion that Captain Browne is Not Guilty of the Charge alleged against him, and they do fully and honourably acquit him of the whole and every part thereof. The Court conceive it their duty to notice the great prevarication which appears on the face of, and throughout the Proceedings, and perfectly concur in the sentiments expressed thereon by the Deputy Judge Advocate.

(Signed) G. MACMORINE,
Lieutenant Colonel and President,
(Signed) R. A. McNAGHTEN, *Lieut.*
Officiating Deputy Judge Advocate General, conducting the Trial.

Approved and Confirmed,
(Signed) HASTINGS.

The Commander in Chief concurs in the opinion of the Court as to the justice with which the Deputy Judge Advocate commented on the laxity of some of the Witnesses in delivering their testimony. Distinct as the fact appears, and painful as are the sensations of the Commander in Chief in recognizing it, His Excellency does not conceive that the character of the latitude is such as could make it matter of substantive charge before a Tribunal, and must therefore leave it with the degree of Punishment which the observation of the Court inflicts upon it.

Captain Browne is to be released from arrest, and directed to return to his duty.

(Signed) JAS. NICOL,
Adjutant General of the Army.

We have it in our power also to present our readers with a more full and accurate list of the Members returned for the New Parliament, than has yet appeared. This was furnished to us by a private Letter from England of the date of July 8th, and has been arranged with great care, in order to give it that perspicuity which is so desirable in documents of this nature.

[*Cal. Journal—Nov.* 3, 1818.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

NEW PARLIAMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN.

*(Those marked thus * are Old Members.)*

ENGLAND.

Abingdon, Berkshire. — J Maberly.
St. Alban's, Herts. — Lord C. S. Churchill. W. T. Roberts.
Aldborough, Yorkshire. — Old Members.
Aldeburgh. — J. Walker, S. Walker.
Andover. — Old Members.
Angleseyshire. — Old Member.
Appleby, Westmorld. — J. Fludyer. Lucius Cincannon.
Arundel. — Lord M. Howard. Sir A. Pigott.
Ashburton, Devon. — Sir L. Palk. Serjeant Copley.
Aylesbury, Bucks. — *Lord Nugent. William Rickford.
Barnstable. — *Sir M. M. Lopes. — Ommaney.
Bath. — Old Members.
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Bedford. — *Lord Russell. W. H. Whitbread.
Bedwin, Wiltshire. — J. J. Buxton. *Sir John Nicholl.
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Berwick. — Old Members. [ton.
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Bewdley. — W. A. Roberts.
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Bramber. — Old Members.
Brecon. — Old Members. [J. Jones.
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Bristol. — Old Members. ple.
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Calne. — J. McDonald. *Honb'le J.
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Canterbury. — *S. R. Lushington. Lord Clifton.
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Carmarthenshire. — Old Member.
Carmarthen. — Old Member.
Carnarvonshire. — Old Member. [Rockravage.
Carnarvon. — *Hon. F. G. Howard. Lord
Castle Rising. — Old Members. [Belgrave.
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Ipswich. — *R. A. Crickatt. ——Newton. [P. Honeywood.
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Wiltshire. — * Mithuen. Wellesley.
Winchester. — *Sir. H. C. Mildmay. J. H. Leigh.
Winchelsea. — G. Mills. *Henry Brougham.
Windsor. — Old Members.
Woodstock. — *Sir H. W. Dashwood. Lord R. Spencer.
Wootton Basset. — Colonel Ellison. Mr. Money.
Worcestershire, — Old Members.
Worcester. — Lord Deerhurst: Col. Davis.
Wycombe. — Old Members.
Yarmouth, Great. — ——Anson. ——Rumbold.
Yarmouth, I. of Wight. — J. Taylor. William Mount.
Yorkshire. — *Viscount Milton. J. A. S. Wortley.
York. — *Sir, M. M. Sykes. *Hon. Laurence Dundas.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh. — Old Member.
Peebleshire. — Old Member,
Perthshire. — Old Member.

IRELAND.

Enniskillen. — Old Member.
Kerryshire. — Old Member.
King's County. — John Parsons. *Thomas Barnard, Junior.
Longfordshire. — Old Members.
Louthshire. — Old Members.
Mallow. — W. W. Beecher.
New Ross. — John Carrol.
Waterford City. — Old Member.
Wexford. — Old Members.
Yonghall. — Lord Bernard.
Antrim. — Old Members.
Armagh Borough. — J. Forster.
Bandon Bridge. — Captain Clifford, R. N.
Carlow Borough. — Charles Harvey.
Cork. — Lord Kinsborough. *Hon. Richd. Hare.
Cork City. — *Mountford Lingfiled.—Hutchinson.
Downshire. — *Lord Castlereagh: Lord Arthur Hill.
Dublin County. — Old Members.
Dublin University. — Old Member.
Dungannon. — Thomas Knox.
Dungarvon. — Old Member.
Ennis, Cleare.— — Spencer Perceval.

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

JOURNAL DE PARIS.

DENMARK.

Altona 12 *June.*—It is said that we shall soon partake of a similar good fortune to that which Bavaria has just begun experience. It is asserted that before departure of the King from Copenhagen the 15th June, the *projet* of a constitution for the duchy of Holstein will be submitted to the deliberation of a council of state, and it is expected that it will be forthwith made public.

Vienna 14 *June.*—Rumor spreads the news that the Porte is putting into the best state of defence all the fortified places and castles situated on the frontiers of Austria and Russia, the fortresses in Asia on the borders of Russia being also included, and amonst these Mount Hœmus, whose defiles have always been favorable to the projects of Russia for penetrating into the Turkish territory.

PARIS PAPERS.

Journal des Debats politiques et litteraires.

22d June.

Jean Baptiste Simonnet, farmer at Essarts-le-Vicomte, in the canton of Esternay, *arrondissement* of Epernay, department of the Marne, had in his service Alexander Gallet, *ex-militaire*, 24 years old, born and domiciled at Fouchires, canton Villers St. Georges, *arrondissement* of Provins, department of the Seine and Marne. A crime against the forest laws, imputed to this cultivator, had caused his imprisonment, which lasted 2 months. During this lapse of time, his domestic whose exterior was very agreeable, insinuated himself into the good graces of the wife, and assumed the tone of a master in the house. Simonnet having cleared himself of the complaint exhibited against him, was set at liberty, and he returned to his farm. It was not long before he perceived the change which his absence had caused. His wife pays him no attention, she quarrels on every occasion and loads him with reproaches. His servant fails in his respect to him, refuses to obey him, and even ventures to illtreat him. In a dispute which Gallet has with him, he is struck, thrown down and his blood flows. He desires his wife to send for a surgeon: she in concert with Gallet detains the messenger whom she pretends to have sent, and the medical man does not arrive. Simonnet wishes to discharge this unworthy servant, who has the audacity to tell him, "Evil shall happen to you, if you dismiss me". Intimidated by this threat the farmer dares not turn him away. It was necessary that he should be witness of his own dishonor, before he gave him the order to depart. Gallet, better pleased with being in point of fact master of the house, than the lover of the wife, who was 40 years old and towards whom nature had been sparing of her gifts, could not banish from his mind the idea of being master of the house, nor the hope of realizing it; he contrived therefore in spite of a distance of 3 leagues which separated him from the farm of Simonnet, to maintain a correspondence with his wife. On the 9th January they were seen talking together above half an hour in a market place; and were then without doubt contriving the work which was to be executed some days afterwards.

On the 12th when every one was asleep, the wife of Simonnet rushes out of her house in her *chemise* and with her feet bare, crying out for

(continued in the Supplement)

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PPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1818.

(*Continued from the last Page.*)

elp. Her nearest neighbours get up precipitately and enquire the cause of this alarm. Alas, says she, robbers are in my house and perhaps they are murdering my husband. Five or six persons go in a body with her to the door of her house. but no one ventures to enter, fear getting the better of them. The woman, who but a moment before had fled from the house full of alarm, is astonished at their hesitation and enters boldly first, saying you are a pretty set of fellows to be afraid. The rest follow her. She goes directly to the fire-place & lights her candle. A horrible spectable presents itself to those who were with her. unfortunate Simonnet is stretched on the in his blood: near him is the in- is murder, a cleaver belonging to wo large wounds on his head with he skull were the occasion of his the body is already cold, the already stiff, the blood is already d; hence it is conjectured that the has not been immediately before com- tted. The furniture of the chamber is examined, and no disorder is apparent; all the doors are locked and there is no burglary. Two or three pieces of francs only have been taken away, according to the report of the woman Simonnet after examining her cupboards. It was notorious the farmer was not rich, and offered not the slightest allurement to cupidity. In the course of these reflexions on this attempt, it is asked, how it is possible that the woman, who was supposed to have been tranquilly sleeping by the side of her husband, and who did not get up until after she heard the first blow given to him, should not have about her any marks of blood, whilst the place which she occupied in the bed was wet with it? How it is possible, that an infant of three years of age, whose cradle was at the bed-side was not awaken? that the servants also who slept not far from the chamber should have been found in a profound sleep? and that the dogs should not have barked?

An inhabitant of the district, on hearing of this event, recollected that on the evening before, passing behind the farm of Simonnet, he saw a man leaning with his back against a wall, and he recognizes Gallet as this man. Footsteps very carefully examined were found to correspond with the soles of Gallet's boots. His house is searched, and there is found under the straw in the manger of a stable, a pair of pantalons and a waggoner's frock stained with blood. These marks were sufficient to accuse him before the court of assizes of the department of the Marne, as well as the widow as his accomplice in falicitating his entrance to the house and aiding him in the murder. Forty witnesses have given evidence against them. Gallet, who during the whole of the examination preserved a modest countenance and an imperturbable sangfroid, always had an answer in point; but he endeavored in vain to establish an alibi: he could not satisfactorily account for the employment of his time on the 12th January when his prophecy of "Evil shall happen to you, if you dismiss me" was so fatally accomplished. The widow, less able to defend herself, was overwhelmed by the number of things objected to her which she left unanswered.

The jury having found them guilty, they were condemned to death.

SPAIN.

Madrid 8 *June.*—The minister of justice, M. Lozano de Torres, has sent to the Duke of Infantado, president of the council of Castile, the following royal decree.

Several communities of nuns have communicated to me the affliction they experience each time that the bodies of their deceased are taken from their convents and delivered to the hands of *indiscreet* men to be carried to the public cemetery. My paternal heart has been moved by their pious scruples. I perceive that in granting to the virgins of the Lord a consolation to which they attach so much value, the public health cannot be endangered, and that this particular privilege is not of sufficient extent to cause those fatal effects which result from the abuse of enterring the dead in churches, because convents have, in general, gardens sufficiently airy, and moreover the number of nuns who die annually in each convent is but small. On which account and with the advice of several prelates and other virtuous personages whom I have been pleased to consult on this important affair, I order that henceforward the bodies of nuns in my dominions without any exception, shall receive sepulture within those convents to which they belong.

MALTA GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

JULY 8th 1818.

GREAT BRITAIN.

London May 25th.— It has been stated in letters from St. Helena, that Buonaparte has lately received, by some unknown means, 400,000 francs in gold, and a large quantity of diamonds. Money does not seem to be wanting either to him or any of his adherents. Las Cases, it is asserted, very recently drew bills for 3,000*l.* by the way of Frankfort, on a banker in London, and they were duly honored. It is even said that a draft for 10,000/ signed Napoleon, was lately presented a & paid by a London house.

Letter from His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Baden to His Majesty the King of Bavaria.

"Sire,— It is with great reluctance that I prevail on myself to address your Majesty upon a subject which must be as disagreeable to to your personal feelings as it is to mine; but the urgency of the case renders it necessary at length to break a silence which, from motives of delicacy, I have perhaps observed too long. For these three years past I have been threatened with having part of my dominions torn from me; and while my country made the greatest exertions to enable me to maintain, in an effectual and honourable manner, the last struggle for the independence of Germany, my Allies are endeavouring to tear from me my finest provinces, and are disposing, during my life, of my succession."

"In the various negotiations that have taken place, I have proved to the world the insufficiency of the reason alledged to excuse this violation of my most sacred rights, and public opinion has already decided in my favor, even before the full extent of the injustice was known of which it is intended to make me a victim. If it is mortifying to your heart to see how many persons, who have declared in the face of the whole world, that they took arms wholly to destroy the dominion of arbitrary power, to introduce into Europe a political system founded on the basis of morality, suffer themselves to be influenced by false representations that are made to them, that their debts are to be paid with provinces that belong to me, and the preservation of which has been purchased with the blood of my subjects, what a painful feeling must it excite in me, when I see my nearest relations at the head of those who seek to oppress me, and who, not contended with accepting that of which I am to be robbed, urge the execution of measures to which they ought never to have given their consent."

"I am embarrassed in my mind when I endeavour to reconcile the continually renewed offensive steps of your Majesty's Cabinet with the expressions of attachnent which you continue to bestow on me. In so serious an affair I find it impossible to separate the Government from its head, so as to find in the latter my relation and friend, while the former shows itself my bitter enemy."

"I at length owe you my confession of faith. It is time that the affair should be decided one way or another, or I must declare to your Majesty, that as I believe myself to have more than fulfilled my eugagements, as well by the exertions which my country has made for the common case, as by the last conciliatory proposal which my Ambassador delivered at Frankfort, I am now irrevocably resolved not to consent to any thing further. I am not blind to to the situation I am now in. Nothing surprises me; I am prepared for every thing; but I declare to you, Sire, that if there should be an intention of tearing from me by force what never will be obtained voluntarily, I appeal for my support, to public opinion, and your Majesty will hardly find a more powerful Ally."

"To the King I have now said enough. The feelings of my heart call on me to add a word to my Brother-in-law and friend. I therefore conjure you, Sire, by the ties of blood which unite us to put an end to a negotiation which has too long attracted the anxious eyes of Europe; and which, by the establishment of the principle on which it is founded, may have as dangerous consequences for your Majesty as for me."

I am, &c. (Signed) "Charles."

"*Carlsruhe March* 18. 1818.

Answer of His Majesty the King of Bavaria.

"My dear Brother, and Brother-in-law,—I have read with equal astonishment and regret, the letter of your Royal Highness; and I cannot sufficiently express to you what a painful impression it has made on me. You know the public and private negotiations which have taken place since 1813. Your Minister for Foreign Affairs was witness to the Conventions concluded at Paris betwen the four Powers who signed the Treaty of 1815: he knows that I had no share in them. The memorial which my Minister delivered on that occasion is inscribed among the public acts."

"We have all fought in the bravest manner. The generals & troops emulated each other in their exertions. The general interest has nevertheless demanded sacrifices; I have made such, as well as the greatest Members of the Confederation."

"If the Ambassadors of your Royal Highness are well informed, they will have informed you that the course which I have followed for these two years has been wholly conformable to the sentiments that unite us; and that, far from inducing measures against you, I have made it a rule to wait in silence the regulation of the interests on which depend the conclusion of of the Acts which will fix the fate of Europe."

"I do not allow myself to make to your Royal Highness any remark on the resolution you take. It is for you, in your wisdom, to decide on what the well understood interests of your house and your people require. But whatever events may ensue, they will never have any influence on the personal feelings which bind me to a relation who will be ever dear to me, and will never lessen the friendship and tender attachment which I cherish for your Royal Highness, and with which I am, &c."

(Signed) "Max. Joseph."

Madame de Stael's New Work of the French Revolution.

The remarks of Madame de Stael on the events of the French Revolution, although highly interesting from the subject, and abounding in sentiments congenial to British feelings, should yet give place in our extracts to that portion of the work in which this distinguished writer treats directly of Great Britain.—Madame de Stael landed in England in June 1813, at the moment when intelligence had just arrived of the armistice concluded between the Allies and Buonaparte.

'From Harwich to London you travel by a high road of nearly 70 miles, which is bordered, almost without interruption, by country houses on both sides; it is a succession of habitations with gardens, interrupted by towns; almost all the people are well clad; scarcely a cottage is in decay, and even the animals have something peaceful and comfortable about them, as if there were rights for them also in this great edifice of social order. The price of every thing is necessarily very high. The dearness of provisions, occasioned by enormous taxes, is, no doubt, a great evil; but if the war was indispensable, what other than this nation, that is this Constitution, could have sufficed for its expenses? Montesquieu is right in remarking, that free countries pay far more taxes than those who are governed despotically: but we have not yet ascertained, though the example of England might have taught us, the extent of the riches of a people who consent to what they give, and consider public affairs as their own. Thus, the English nation, far from having lost by twenty years of war, gained in every respect, even in the midst of the continental block[illegible] Industry, become more active and [illegible]s, made up in an astonishing manner [illegible] want of those productions which cou[illegible] long be drawn from the continent. Capitals, exclud[illegible] from commerce, were employed in the cultivation of waste lands, and in agricultural improvement in various counties. The number of houses was every where increased, and the extension of London, within a few years, in scarcely credible. If one branch of commerce fell, another arose forthwith. Men whose property was increased by the rise of land, appropriated a large portion of their revenue to establishments of public charity. When the Emperor Alexander arrived in England, surrounded by the multitude, who felt so natural an eagerness to see him, he inquired where the lower orders were, because he found himself surrounded only by men, dressed like the better class in other countries. The extent of what is done in England by pnblic subscription is enormous: hospitals, houses of education, missions, Christian societies, were not only supported but multiplied during the war; and foreign countries who felt its disasters, the Swiss, the Germans, and the Dutch, were perpetually receiving from England private aid, the produce of voluntary gifts. When the town of Leyden was almost half destroyed by the explosion of a vessel laden with gunpowder, the English flag was soon after seen to appear on the coast of Holland; and as the continental blockade existed at that time in all its rigour the people of the coast thought themselves obliged to fire on this perfidious vessel: she then hoisted a flag of truce, and made known that she brought a considerable sum for the people of Leyden, ruined by their recent misfortune."

"But to what are we to attribute all these wonders of a generous prosperity? to liberty; that is to the confidence of the nation in a Government which makes the first principle of its finances consist in publicity; in a Government enlightened by discussion, and by the liberty of the Press.—The nation, which cannot be deceived under such a state of things, knew the use of the taxes which it pays, and public credit supports the amazing weight of the English debt. If, without departing from proportions, any thing similar was tried in the Governments of the European Continent that are not Representatives, not a second step could be made in such an enterprise. Five hundred thousand proprietors of public stock form a great guarantee for the payment of the debt, in a country where the opinion and interest of every man possess influence. Justice, which in matters of credit is synonimous with ability, is carried so far in England that the dividends due to French proprietors were not confiscated there, even when all English property was seized in France. The foreign stockholder was not even made to pay the income-tax on his dividends, though that tax was paid by the English themselves. This complete good faith, the perfection of policy, is the basis of the finances of England; and the confidence in the duration of this good faith is connected with political institutions. A change in the ministry, whatever it may be, occasions no prejudice to credit, since the national representation and publicity render all dissimulation impracticable. Capitalists who lend their money are of all people in the world the most difficult to deceive."

"There still exist old laws in England which cause some obstacles to different enterprises of industry in the interior; but some are progressively abolished, and others are fallen into disuse. Thus every one creates resources for himself, and no man, endowed with any activity, can be in England without finding the means of acquiring property by doing that which contributes to the good of the State. The Government never interferes in what can be equally well done by individuals: respect for personal liberty extends to the exercise of the faculties of every man; and the nation is so jealous of managing its own concerns, wherever that is practicable, that in several respects there is wanting in London a Police necessary to the comfort of the town, because the Ministers cannot encroach on the local Authorities."

"Political security, without which there can

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be neither credit, nor accumulated capital, is not, however, sufficient to bring forth all the resources of a nation; men must be excited to labour by emulation, while the law secures to them the fruits of labour. Commerce and industry must be honored, not by recompenses bestowed on such or such an individual, it has the right to pay the other; but by an order of things which allows each man to reach the highest rank, if he become deserving of it. Hume says 'that commerce stands still more in need of dignity, than of liberty;' and, indeed, the absurd prejudice which forbade the French noblesse to engage in business, was more prejudicial than all the other abuses of the old regime, to the progress of wealth in France. Peerages have been recently given in England to merchants of the first class: when once made [redacted] because family is [redacted] and, on the other, with the plainest merchants of a provincial town. This political order stimulates all the faculties of the individua,l because there are no bounds to the advantages which riches and talent may attain; and because no exclusion withholds either alliances, or employment, or society, or titles, from the last of English citizen, if he is worthy of being the first,

"In England they have made respect for ancestry serve to form a class which gives the power of flattering men of talents, by associating them with it. In fact, we cannot too often ask what folly can be greater than that of arranging political associations in such a way, as may lead a celebrated man to regret that he is not his own grandson; for once ennobled, his descendants of the third generation obtained by his merit, privileges that could not be granted to himself. Thus in France all persons were eager to quit trade, and even the law, whenever they had money enough to purchase a title. Hence it happened that no career, except that of arms, was ever carried as far as it might have been; and it has thus been impossible to judge how far the prosperity of France would extend, if it enjoyed in peace the advantages of a free Constitution."

Bavarian Constitution.

"There is to be entire liberty of conscience in matters of Religion."

"There is to be a National Representation by the name of the States General, and composed of two Chambers, a Senate and Deputies."

"The Senate consists of the Royal Princes who have attained the age of majority, the Dignataries, and the Officers of the Crown, two Archbishops, the Chiefs of antient and noble families who belonged to the antient States of the Empire; they are to succeed by inheritance so long as they possess their antient Estates.—One Bishop chosen by the King; the Presidents for the time being of the general Protestant Consistory, and, lastly, of such noble or wealthy persons as the King may choose to nominate for life, but those last are never to amount to more than one third of the hereditary Senators."

"The Second Chamber, called that of the Deputies, is to consist—first, of Landholders possessed of Seignorial Rights, but who have not a right to sit in the Senate; third, Deputies of the Clergy, Catholic and Protestant; fonrth, Deputies of cities and towns; fifth, Deputies of Landholders who are not comprised in the class number one."

"The number of Representatives to be one for 7,000 families."

"Then follow regulations for the number, which we think very likely to disagree with the general principle adopted of one for 7,000 families. The first Class is to form one eighth of the whole; the third, one eighth; the fourth, a quarter, and the fifth, one half; as to the second Class, the three Universities are to furnish one each, consequently three supernumeraries, for w[redacted]ave already two eighths, one quarter, and [redacted] which, on this side of the Rhine, m[redacted]

"The conse[redacted]essary for the levyi[redacted] existing one[redacted]

"The C[redacted] tional Deb[redacted]

"The Pre[redacted]

Paris June 6th.—A terrible [redacted] at the last Assizes at Colmar, where an[redacted] nate father was murdered by his wretched wife and son. The circumstances are shocking to humanity, but we have so lately had a terrible narrative to give of the proceedings at Albi, that we shall spare our readers the details, particularly as they are not attended with any of [redacted] gave celebrity to the [redacted] of February [redacted] mined, and the breast was found to be crushed, and the neck exhibited signs of strangulation. A young sister of seven years of age was witness of the horrid deed, being in bed with her mother when it was perpetrated. The testimony of the child, added to a number of circumstances, left no doubt of the criminality of the mother and the son, who were condemned to die, after walking to the place of execution bare footed, in a red shirt, the head covered with a black veil, and the right hand cut off.

Paris June 8th.—A letter from Madrid, dated the 27th of May, states, that the Royal Decree for establishing four Free Ports in Spain it appears is suspended, if not entirely annulled. Cadiz, in particular, had founded great hopes from its being made a free Port—The letter proceeds to say, that Heaven has blessed the Royal marriage, the Queen is pregnant, but the pregnancy is so happy, that even Her Majesty's personal attendants can scarcely perceive it!—The preparations for embarking the troops and sailing of the fleet from Cadiz, are going on, but when it will take place is not known.—The Chief Inquisitor is dead, and that Institution has lost a zealous defender.

We learn from Irun of the 14th ultimo, that the manufactories of arms in Biscay are working with the greatest activity for the Army in South America. The sabres are the famous ones of Toledo; the pistols are from Catalonia. As to the Toledo blades they are said to be sadly degenerated in their temper since the time of the Moors, when they were equal to those of Damascus. The arms and other warlike stores are sent to Cadiz as fast as they are ready. Don Francis Paul, who lately returned from his travels, will be named Grand-Admiral, a place vacant by the death of his Uncle.

VARIETIES

London June 1st.—The following are some of the new regulations of Christophe, of Hayti:—"A white man who marries a woman of Hayti becomes a citizen; and, after a residence of a year and a day, is eligible to all offices, and may become a proprietor on the island. A white woman, marrying an inhabitant of Hayti, becomes a female citizen of Hayti. A white man, of any part of the world, marrying a Negress in the place he resides, may come to the territory of the Republic: on his arrival the expenses of his voyage shall be paid him. This regulation is applicable to both sexes."

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